

**Class 5  
EVS**

# Seeds and Seeds



## A Fill in the blanks.

Temperature, humidity  
air, water and soil

smell  
sprout

George Mestral  
Nepenthes

1. Plants need \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ to grow \_\_\_\_\_.
2. A chana after soaking in water gets a new growth called \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Scientific name of pitcher plant \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Sprouting time of seeds according to the \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ of the weather.
5. The plant has a special \_\_\_\_\_ that attracts insects to it.
6. Velcro was discovered by \_\_\_\_\_.

## B Give two example for each of the following categories.

1. Seeds used as spices:- \_\_\_\_\_
2. Seeds used as food grains:- \_\_\_\_\_
3. Seeds used as pulses:- \_\_\_\_\_
4. Seeds used as oil:- \_\_\_\_\_
5. Seeds which scatter by bursting of the pod:- \_\_\_\_\_
6. Seeds that scatter by sticking on fur of animals:- \_\_\_\_\_
7. Seeds that scatter by wind:- \_\_\_\_\_
8. Seeds that scatter by water:- \_\_\_\_\_
9. Plants that grow without seeds:- \_\_\_\_\_

**C Choose the correct option.**

1. Sarson means \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. Coriander      b. Fenugreek      c. Mustard      d. Cumin
2. Which part of the plant produces pulses?  
a. Leaves      b. Roots      c. Stem      d. Seeds
3. What is inside the seeds?  
a. Seed coat      b. Baby plants      c. Embryo      d. None
4. Sesame is also called as \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. Dhania      b. Chana      c. Til      d. Methi
5. Name the outermost part of a seed.  
a. Cotyledons      b. Seed coat      c. Embryo      d. None
6. Which fruit has seeds outside it?  
a. Orange      b. Mango      c. Strawberry      d. Cherry
7. A plant which has special smell and traps insects to eat is known as  
a. Cactus Plant      b. Pitcher Plant      c. Rafflesia      d. None
8. Pitcher plants can be found in \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. Australia      b. India      c. Meghalaya      d. All
9. The mouth of the pitcher plant is covered by \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. Seed      b. Fruit      c. Leaf      d. Flower
10. Which part of a seed stores the baby plant?  
a. Cotyledons      b. Seed coat      c. Embryo      d. None

**D** Give reason for the following.

1. Seeds kept in refrigerator do not sprout.

Ans. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

2. Chana and Rajma are soaked in water 4-6 hours before cooking.

Ans. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

3. A whole masoor sprout but masoor dal does not.

Ans. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

4. Seeds kept in an air-tight container do not sprout.

Ans. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

5. Farmers leave space while sowing seeds.

Ans. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**E** Answer these questions.

1. What do you understand by dispersal of seeds? Why is it important?

Ans. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

2. How do seeds spread to far off places?

Ans. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

## Answer

A.

- |                        |                          |
|------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. air, water and soil | 2. sprout                |
| 3. Nepenthes           | 4. Temperature, humidity |
| 5. smell               | 6. George Mestral        |

B.

- |                            |                        |
|----------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Cumin, Coriander        | 2. wheat, rice         |
| 3. Beans, chickpeas        | 4. mustard, soybean    |
| 5. Peas, beans             | 6. Blackberry, apple   |
| 7. swan plants, cottonwood | 8. Water mint, coconut |

C.

- |                  |                |
|------------------|----------------|
| 1. Mustard       | 2. Seeds       |
| 3. Embryo        | 4. Til         |
| 5. Seed coat     | 6. Strawberry  |
| 7. Pitcher Plant | 8. All         |
| 9. Leaf          | 10. Cotyledons |

D.

1. Since the temperature inside the refrigerator is very low, seeds do not sprout when kept inside the refrigerator.
2. A few items which we soak before cooking are soya beans, pulses, chana, rajma, etc. These are soaked because it softens and makes it easier to grind.
3. Because after splitting, the sprouting capacity of masoor is lost. When we split a whole masoor, we get a masoor dal.
4. Because there is no contact with air and water (moisture). Plants need water and moisture to grow.
5. Farmers leave space while sowing seeds to give the plant enough space to grow and expand. This prevents overcrowding of plants and ensures proper growth.

E.

1. Seed dispersal is the mechanism by which plant seeds are transported to new sites for germination and to form new plant.
2. Spreading of seeds far off places or simply seed dispersal is a way when seeds get from the parent plant to a new place. As plants cannot move from one place to another as they have put down their roots, it gets dispersed through the means of agents like air, water, animals, humans etc.